FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON REACTION TO NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

U.S. Congressman's Statement

AU091907Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 8 Apr 78 AU

[Text] President Carter's decision to postpone the neutron bomb's production does not mean a cancellation of the production of the most disgusting weapon in the history of mankind, has said (?Connally), House of Representatives members, at a press conference in Washington. It is unpleasant and [words indistinct] this mass annihilation weapon, the president fell under the influence of the pressure exercised by certain political groups and made a compromise by introducing a dangerous element of inconclusiveness in his decision.

Arms Control Figure Comments

AU091423Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 9 Apr 78 AU

[Text] If we are to avoid a nuclear war we must firmly give up the production of neutron weapons, [name indistinct], secretary of the U.S. association for armament control, said in Washington. The arguments of the supporters of this barbarous weapon do not stand any criticism. First, it should not be called a defensive weapon since in reality the neutron bomb is an offensive weapon that permits extinguishing the enemy's life. Second, the thesis that it would be used as a trump card for applying pressure in the negotiations with the USSR sounds suspicious.

It is time to understand that we cannot talk with the Russians from a position of power, and that we cannot impose our will on them.

BULGARIA'S GENEVA ENVOY RECEIVES FRG DELEGATION

AU081523Y Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 8 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, April 8 (BTA)--Yesterday Mr Peter Vutov, Bulgaria's perment representative in Geneva, received a 35-member delegation from the FRG, consisting of representatives of political parties, TU, religious, youth and women's organizations united in the name of struggle for peace and disarmament. The delegation visited with Mr Vutov in connection with the draft convention on prohibition of production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of nuclear neutron weapons, submitted recently by the socialist countries to the armament committee in Geneva.

The members of the delegation told about their struggle against the deployment of this new and destructive weaponry on the territory of the FRG. They announced that their committee prepares to launch wide-scale protest action throughout West Germany on the eve of the special UN session on disarmament due in May [word indistinct]. The delegation handed to Mr Vutov a memorandum on prohibition of the neutron bomb--a vitally important question for the destiny of the peoples round the world and for international detente.

During the talks with the FRG delegation the Bulgarian ambassador explained the position of the socialist countries on the problems of disarmament and especially the dangers of production and deployment of the neutron bomb. He emphasized that all countries and peoples, irrespective of their social systems, are vitally interested in general and complete disarmanent.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CORRESPONDENT EVALUATES CARTER TOUR

AU0917477Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 78 p 5 AU

[Vladimir Lankov, Washington correspondent, article: "A Trip With No Results"]

[Text] Washington, 4 April 1978: Last night President Carter returned from his 7-day trip during which he visited two Latin American and two African countries. This is his second visit abroad within the last 3 months. Immediately after his return to Washington, the President briefed journalists on his trip and evaluated the results as "a great success." His close aides, however, were considerably more reticent and limited themselves to the statement that "personal contacts" had been established with the leaders of the "Third World" countries that Carter visited.

As to the strategic goal of this tour, we can say that it had two clearly defined trends--a symbolic one and a practical one. The first trend is connected with Carter's favorite topic, that of the so-called human rights. The second trend, the practical one, concerns the crucial problem of the U.S. economy, that is, the problem of oil prices. A combination of these two trends was intended to serve as an expression of the U.S. interest in the problems of the "Third World" countries, at the same time guaranteeing U.S. interests and influence in those countries. The oil question was the cause of sharp differences of opinions. The two gigantic monopolies Exxon and Gulf Oil are still exerting control over a considerable part of Venezuelan oil sales. Purchases were recently reduced, which forced the Government of Venezuela in turn to restrict oil output. Taking into consideration that the Venezuelan economy relies heavily upon oil, the results of the measures taken by the two monopolies become obvious. Despite Perez's insistence on it, Carter refused to commit himself in connection with doing something to change this state of affairs. Moreover, in his speech to the Venezuelan parliament Carter sharply attacked OPEC policy, the policy of an organization of which Venezuela is a member. Perez, in turn, did not fail to stress the fact that oil can be used as a economic weapon against the developed capitalist countries. In using cautious, diplomatic language the Venezuelan leader stated that Carter's generous statements on human rights are not confirmed by practical deeds in real life, since they are not supported by economic and social programs.

As the Washington POST stated, Carter was met in Brazil with icy politeness. It is known that the interference of the United States and its opposition against the delivery of West German nuclear reactors to Brazil had provoked sharp reaction by the Brazilian ruling circles. At a press conference Carter had to admit the existence of serious differences of opinions, while the very fact that no joint communique was released on the talks speaks for itself.

As to Carter's trip to Nigeria, people in Washington consider it as the most important visit of the whole trip. Actually, Carter made his longest stay in that country, and Lagos was selected as the second place for a Carter speech devoted to Washington's African strategy. As far as its essential content is concerned, the speech was intended to express the ostensible shifting of U.S. support from the discredited racist regimes to nationalist governments. An eloquent example of this was set by the Anglo-American plan on Rhodesia. Under the cover of a so-called administration by the black majority, and under the cover of Carter's repeated appeals to "give black Africa to the black population", he practically left the tool of power and coercion within the hands of Ian Smith's white minority. It is by no means a coincidence that this plan was denounced at a session of the UN Security Council as an act of betrayal toward the national liberation movement and as an attempt to strengthen the positions of neocolonialism on the African Continent.

As we mentioned above, Nigeria is playing an important role in supplying the United States with oil. In this respect the problems of Nigeria are similar to those of Venezuela. In Nigeria too, the U.S. monopolies, which control a considerable part of the oil output, are reducing production. This fact is exerting a disastrous effect on the Nigerian economy which gets 90 percent of its Western currency income through oil sales. And even more, the persisting devaluation of the dollar is already causing Nigeria losses of $300,000 daily.

The first commentaries following Carter's trip are cautious in their style and unanimous in stating that the trip has not produced any tangible results whatsoever. So far, the trip does not differ from the previous one, about which a well-known observer wrote that the only result achieved by this trip was the attempt to cover up differences of opinions and controversies in mutual relations by symbolic gestures. This, however, means that serious problems have remained unresolved.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS SOFIA ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE 7 APR

AU072103Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU

[Summary] The 22d accountability-election conference of the Sofia City party organization was held at the Sofia "Universiada" Hall today. The conference was attended by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, as well as by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Peco Takov, Ivan Prumov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, and Nacho Papazov.

"Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and first secretary of the Sofia City party committee, delivered an introductory speech on the accountability report."

The 22nd accountability-election conference of the Sofia City party committee was held in a businesslike atmosphere and on a high political level. A creative analysis of the past achievements and results was made. The communists and all working people of Sofia are well prepared to meet the national party conference with accomplished tasks. Industry as well as the scientific sector have efficiently implemented their work and the party committees and organizations are following the party slogan for "Great Efficiency and High Quality". Sofia City has fulfilled its 1977 plan 7 days ahead of schedule.

"Welcomed with exceptional cordiality, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, delivered a speech.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov conveyed the cordial, communist greetings of the Politburo and BCP Central Committee, as well as best wishes for new successes for the Sofia City party organization and for the construction of Sofia as a socialist model capital in implementing the party decisions.

"The first leader of the party and state pointed out that the Sofia party organization, which is a firm stronghold of the BCP Central Committee, has correctly directed its efforts toward perfecting socialist labor organization and the planned economic leadership. He stressed that the Sofia communists, headed by the city party committee and by Georgi Yordanov, first secretary of the committee, have taken a resolute course toward the solution of problems, which will be discussed by the forthcoming national party conference, and he expressed confidence that (?after the conference) the capital's party organization will go over to a decisive offensive in its tasks. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also dealt in detail with the basic questions of the contemporary domestic and international situation.

"At its first plenum the Sofia City party committee reelected Georgi Yordanov as first secretary."

BULGARIAN-TURKISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION ENDS

Todorov Receives Turkish Minister

AU072108Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 7 (BTA)--The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov, today received the Turkish minister of transport and communications, Mr Gunes Ongut. In the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, took part also Mr Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport, Mr Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, as well as the ambassadors of the two countries in Ankara and Sofia, Mr Vladimir Gruncharov and Mr Ecmel Barutcu.

The Bulgarian premier was made familiar with the results of the talks held on the further expansion of transport and communications links between the two neighboring countries.

The opportunities for the promotion of economic ties and mutual contacts in the interests of the two neighboring peoples and of Balkan cooperation were discussed in the spirit of the traditional friendly relations between Bulgaria and Turkey.

Agreement on Telecommunications Signed

AU081507Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 8 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The third session of the subcommission for transportation and communications attached to the Bulgarian-Turkish committee on economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation has ended in Sofia. Two documents were signed: an intergovernmental agreement on post telecommunications services; and a protocol on the work of this subcommission. On the Bulgarian side the documents were signed by Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, and Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation and on the Turkish side by Gunes Ongut, minister of transportation and communications.

In the announcement to the press, which was adopted by the two delegations, it was emphasized that the talks were held in an atmosphere of full understanding and friendship. The appropriate results of the subcommission's work performed so far were also noted. The two sides have agreed to further expand bilateral cooperation in the sphere of transportation and communications and also outlined some concrete steps in this respect.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV CONGRATULATE ETHIOPIAN LEADERS

AU072050Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, have sent a greetings telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia, on the occasion of Victory Day. The telegram states:

Our people are following with great attention and sympathy Ethiopia's efforts in implementing the goals and tasks of the national democratic revolution and wish them new successes in the struggle for the happiness of the Ethiopian working people, and against the attempts of imperialism and reaction within the country.

HUSAK LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRG 10 APR

LD1011144Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today left for an official visit of the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of Federal President Walter Scheel. Comrade Gustav Husak is accompanied by Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the party's Central Committee.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Premier Lubomir Strougal; members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; Milos Jakes, candidate member and secretary of the party's Central Committee; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Josef Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party Miroslav Capka; and heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The departure ceremony was also attended by Dr Manfred (?Giesder), charge d'affaires of the FRG in Czechoslovakia. Following the national anthem, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, accompanied by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, inspected an honor guard carrying a battle banner in front of the airport building.

After the ceremonious march past of the honor guard Comrade Gustav Husak and his party were greeted by Prague pioneers who handed them bouquets of red carnations.

PRAGUE REACTION TO CARTER'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION REPORTED

Manufacture in Future Possible

LD072128Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] President James Carter has announced today that he has decided to postpone for the time being the manufacture of neutron bombs. He has undoubtedly reached this decision under the pressure of the opinion of the world public and a number of government officials in Western Europe where these new inhuman weapons of mass destruction would be primarily deployed. From the official White House statement, however, it is clear that the program for the development and the manufacture of neutron bombs is not being canceled. Carter has indicated that the possible future manufacture of these weapons is to be made dependable on conditions which, as a TASS commentator has stated, are unacceptable for the Soviet Union.

Delay Is Unacceptable

LD081045Y Prague CTK in English 0941 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 8, CETEKA--"The international struggle against neutron weapons has not ended, as its goal has not yet been reached--unequivocal decision that this weapon of mass destruction will not be produced and deployed," MLADA FRONTA writes today.

Commenting [on] U.S. President James Carter's decision to delay the neutron bomb production, the Czech youth daily says that the President was forced to take this step by the pressure of the world public, especially the public and political officials of Western Europe where NATO planned to deploy these weapons.

"Carter made it clear that the future 'definitive' decision on the production of neutron bombs is to depend on such terms concerning armament limitation as are unacceptable for the Soviet Union," the paper says and recalls Leonid Brezhnev's words in Vladivostok yesterday that the U.S. and several other NATO states pretend willingness to discuss the issue with the Soviet Union, but they are in fact trying to make it a subject of bargaining.

"Carter's decision can be characterized as a side-step maneuver, an effort to shift responsibility for a definitive solution of this extraordinarily dangerous affair to others. This, however, will not come off. The full stop behind the whole affair of the neutron bomb must logically be made by the country which started it: the United States," MLADA FRONTA concludes.

Decision Welcomed, But Is Maneuver

LD082124Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] As it is known, President James Carter has deferred for the time being the production of neutron bombs. Ivan Horsky, our commentator, has this to say:

Carter's decision, which can only be welcomed, has every appearance of a tactical maneuver. On the one hand, it is to show the good will of the United States, especially before world public opinion, which has emphatically rejected neutron weapons. On the other hand, and this is of much greater importance, it gives time for other NATO countries to adopt an unequivocal stance toward this new military system. The fact is that even the West European countries have not dared, under the pressure from the public, to approve publicly this new, deadly weapon, whose production would, in the general view, start a fresh round of the arms race.

The peace-loving forces the world over, headed by the countries of the socialist community who are resolutely championing the halt in the arms race and the adoption of measures aimed at a gradual liquidation of, above all, nuclear weapons, fight for this very reason for the prohibition of the neutron bomb. The fact is that the new weapon can only sharpen the appetite of the warmongering Atlantic generals who regard the neutron bomb as an exceptional weapon--suitable for the conduct of a limited nuclear war. This doctrine is, however, very dangerous because it conceals within itself a risk of escalation leading to a total conflict.

This is why an endeavor to avert a nuclear conflict from breaking out must remain the primary demand of present-day politics. Joseph Luns, secretary general of NATO, made the following comment yesterday on Carter's decision: This gives time for the Western alliance to put the issue of the neutron weapon on the agenda of the disarmament talks and thus to wrest concessions from the other side.

Even before Carter's decision, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, in his speech yesterday to the sailors of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, gave a clear answer to similar attempts. According to him the Soviet Union will not allow itself to be blackmailed. Only an agreement to mutually renounce neutron weapons will be considered.

Now it is up to the United States and its allies whether they will decide to turn Carter's temporary stop to the neutron bomb into a permanent one, or whether they will give it a green light within a short space of time. Therefore, it is essential to further step up the worldwide movement of resistance against the neutron weapon so as to erect barriers to the path which might lead us back to the cold war and to balancing on the brink of a hot war.

Unconditional Renunciation Necessary

LD092121Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] American President James Carter has announced that he has postponed his decision to start production of neutron bombs. Listen now to a dispatch by our correspondent Frantisek Vonderka devoted to this topic:

The American President apparently likes gestures which cost him absolutely nothing. His latest statement on the subject of the neutron bomb cannot be assessed in any other way. On the surface the American President put on a very peace-loving expression. But, after all, he had no other option because in a month's time an extraordinary session of the United Nations on disarmament will take place. Therefore, it would hardly be flattering for him if he had to appear there in the role of the accused, that is, in such a light as he is now seen by the majority of the world public.

Even so, the latest ostentatiously peaceful gesture of the American President fails to impress. This is illustrated by the official statement of the White House itself, because the President's decision does not cancel the program for production of neutron weapons. On the contrary, he issued an order to continue the modernization of warheads for the Lance missile and for 200-mm artillery pieces so that these weapons--as the document says--can be used in the future for carrying neutron bombs and firing neutron grenades.

The poor disguise of the illusionist Carter is also illustrated by his statement that he will decide on the production of neutron weapons and their deployment in the NATO member countries on the basis of the progress of the disarmament talks with the Soviet Union. The United States puts forward conditions in these talks which are totally unacceptable to the Soviet Union and which cannot be described other than as an attempt at unashamed blackmail. In effect, the United States keeps the neutron bomb in reserve.

However, the American President does not want to decide on its production and deployment in the NATO member countries alone. The protest movement of the world public is so strong that the Pentagon is now trying to put the decision on the neutron bomb onto its allies. This amounts to throwing the hot potato of responsibility from one side of the ocean to the other. For this reason the American secretary of defense was quick to scribble up a new memorandum at the same time as President Carter's statement on postponing the decision on production of the neutron bomb was issued. In it he again talks about the endangered security of the United States and its NATO partners unless they continue to arm and unless they include neutron bombs in their arsenals. American generals simply expect that the NATO member states themselves will ask for the American neutron gift. In this way the United States would wash its hands of the affair and its goal would be achieved. Apart from the most reactionary circles, whose tactics are notably similar to those of the United States, no one in Europe wants such a gift.

The world now expects from the American President no tricky games and blackmail attempts but an unconditional renunciation of the neutron bomb as proposed by the Soviet Union. This is the only way to prevent the dangerous neutron frenzy. An end should be put to it by those who started it--the United States.

Carter Indecisive, Blackmailing USSR

LD091656Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD

[Alois Jirka commentary]

[Excerpt] The impression was given last week that the U.S. President really likes April fool's jokes. First, there was a series of contradictory statements: At one point the news was leaked from the White House that the President had almost decided to approve the manufacture of the neutron bomb; then it was said that he was still hesitating and that he would not make a decision until allies in the North Atlantic pact had expressed their opinion. This was followed by reports that he would not consult the allies in the least, and finally the President himself announced that he had not decided yet how to decide.

The fact is that the U.S. President did not hesitate at all, but contrary to the various reports, he waited for the outcome of indirect pressure applied to Washington's NATO allies, who either failed to understand, or failed to have enough courage before the rest of the world to react to American foreign policy pressure and to request the gift in the shape of the neutron bomb. And so, finally, to save face, the President had to state diplomatically, that he had decided to temporarily postpone the bomb's manufacture.

The price at which he would be prepared to make promises is also known. Unfortunately, however, it is not a matter of April fool's jokes, but of a policy of overt as well as covert blackmail against the Soviet Union. This blackmail is designed to weaken the Soviet Union's defense capability in exchange for the promise--which is not backed by a guarantee--of shelving the production of the neutron bomb. However, this is unacceptable to the Soviet Union. At the same time it means that although the U.S. President maintains a peace-loving countenance, he is obviously determined to proceed with a policy which is by no means in keeping with his proclaimed aims about relaxation of international tension. The U.S. Government is capable and strong enough to assert the policy of detente against all its opponents. It is capable of doing this in Congress as well. However, there would have to be a will, and the United States would have to discontinue anti-Soviet fabrications about a threat from the East, as well as efforts to impair the balance of forces and to gain unilateral advantages at any price. American politicians are, of course, well aware of the fact that this policy of theirs is playing into the hands of all reactionary forces in the world, and reflects also on the United States' relations with the Soviet Union. They understand very well, too, that precisely these relations are one of the key issues of current world politics.

This fact was noted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech at Vladivostok on Friday when he again emphasized the peace endeavor of the Soviet foreign policy, reiterated the known peace proposals, and warned that precisely the playing at tactics and procrastination by the United States could lead to opportunities for the conclusion of a SALT II agreement being wasted, and with them also the possibility to progress to more substantial and far-reaching measures in the limitation and curtailment of nuclear weapons. This, however, is a path, Comrade Brezhnev stated, which would benefit nobody. And he expressed the conviction and hope that Washington would deduce the appropriate conclusions from this, and would at last orient itself toward fruitful and constructive negotiations.

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON BENEFITS OF NEW SALT AGREEMENT

LD0721107 Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] The most pressing problem of Soviet-American relations at the present is the early conclusion of a new strategic arms limitation agreement, SALT II. There is no doubt about the positive impact the conclusion of this agreement would have on international relations in general; however, those groups in the United States which have a direct interest in stepping up the arms race are claiming that the agreement would benefit the Soviet Union alone, and even the approach taken to SALT II by top United States officials is unfortunately affected by this approach and frequently has a touch of extortion. This, too, is the purpose of neutron weapons.

The opponents of the new Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement were recently criticized by Paul Warnke, the director of the United States Disarmament and Arms Control Agency and the head of the United States delegation at the SALT negotiations in Geneva. He underlined that an early conclusion of the agreement would benfit both the Soviet Union and the United States. Irrespective of the different sociopolitical structures of the two countries, he said, they had one common interest: namely, protection against the threat of a thermonuclear war.

Warnke, who is certainly well acquainted with the whole range of the problems involved in the SALT negotiations, rightly stressed that these negotiations are not a game where one side must always win. The primary objective of the SALT negotiations is to safeguard the security of the two sides, and in this connection Warnke highly praised the responsible Soviet approach to the talks, noting that the successful progress achieved recently is due precisely to that approach. It is doubtlessly desirable that the same realistic approach to this vital problem, which the limitation of offensive strategic weapons certainly is, should also be taken by top United States administration officials.

CSSR DELEGATION LED BY INDRA IN USSR FOR VISIT

For Moscow and Prague reports on the visit of Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, to the Soviet Union see the East Europe section of the 7 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JAKES RECEIVES PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD0623147 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party today. The delegation has been studying the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic experiences from party work in agriculture.

Comrade Jakes informed the delegation about the fulfillment of tasks of development of agriculture and food industry after the 15th CPCZ Congress. The delegation paid tribute to the results which we have achieved in the implementation of the agricultural policy of the party and expressed, too, an appreciation of the friendly welcome in our republic.

LENART RECEIVES BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD061734Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Luis Carlos Prestes, general secretary of the Brazilian Communist Party Central Committee, in Bratislava today. He briefed him about the development of Slovakia in the years of socialist construction and the current tasks of party bodies and organizations in fulfilling the program of the 15th party congress. In a comradely discussion they also spoke about certain topical questions of the international communist and workers' movement.

PLAYWRIGHT HAVEL NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE PRAGUE

LD070605Y Paris L'AURORE in French 5 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Prague Playwright Vaclav Havel Is Not Allowed To Come to Paris"]

[Text] Czechoslovak playwright Vaclav Havel, a member of international PEN, has been invited by the French PEN to visit Paris this month or during June.

The invitation was sent by Georges-Emmanuel Clancier (president of the association) on 3 March to Havel's wife as he himself was in detention awaiting trial. At the same time a message was sent to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak calling for both the release of the famous playwright and the chance for him to come to Paris.

The reply of the Czechoslovak authorities is negative. Although he has been released, Vaclav Havel has still been charged and is therefore subject to interrogation; he has thus not been given the right to leave Prague. Inasmuch as he is still liable for prosecution it is impossible for him to obtain a passport, let alone a visa.

This is an additional example of the nonapplication of the "Helsinki accords" on the "free circulation of men and ideas."

BRIEFS

SLOVAK MINISTER TO USSR--Today Juraj Busa, Slovak minister of education [as heard], left for the Soviet Union on an official visit. The visit is taking place at the invitation of Aleksandr Bulgakov, chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education of the USSR Council of Ministers. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 2 Apr 78 LD]

SOVIET AMBASSADOR MAKES AWARDS--Today in Trinec 48 of the best workers from the metallurgical and engineering sectors of the North Moravian Kraj received the Soviet labor award "Winner of Socialist Competition 1977." They received this award for the fulfillment of export deliveries to the Soviet Union and for the fulfillment of the socialist pledges made to mark the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In the presence of Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Miroslav Mamula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Moravian Kraj party committee, the presentation of the awards was made by Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD]

CARTER POSTPONES DECISION ON NEUTRON WEAPON PRODUCTION

ADN Cites Western Reports

LD071904Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

["Carter's Statement Concerning the Neutron Weapon"--ADN headline]

[Text] Washington--U.S. President Carter has announced today, according to Western news agency reports, that he has postponed a decision about the production of the neutron weapon. At the same time he has instructed the Pentagon to proceed with the development of carrier systems for such weapons. Carter's statement points out that he has ordered the secretary of defense to continue the modernization of warheads for the Lance missiles and of 100-mm artillery shells, while leaving open the question of fitting them with "enhanced radiation" elements. At the same time the President emphasized that the United States and its allies will strengthen their military potential in the field of both conventional and nuclear arms.

U.S. Seeks Military Advantages

LD080140Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Horst Kaeubler dispatch]

[Text] As reported by international news agencies, U.S. President Carter announced that he has postponed the decision on the production of the neutron bomb. At the same time he instructed the pentagon to continue to develop the carrier systems for such weapons. Reporting by telephone from Washington is our U.S. correspondent, Horst Kaeubler:

President Carter has stated that for the time being the production of the weapon will be indefinitely postponed. Everything now depends on the attitude taken by the Soviet Union in the SALT negotiations and the Vienna talks on troop reductions in Europe. Of course, Washington has fairly precise knowledge of the Soviet Union's attitude. If matters depended on the Soviet Union, Soviet-American relations would be in a far more advanced state: the second SALT agreement negotiated in Vladivostok would long have been settled, and the way to far more drastic measures in arms limitation would long have been mapped out.

But all this has been called into question by the fact that the military-industrial complex--that vast conglomerate of U.S. antidetente forces--is pressing for ever newer weapons and weapons systems, including neutron bombs, cruise missiles and mobile interballistic missiles. Even such an influential body as the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency told President Carter that the neutron bomb is not an invention which promotes security but is rather a weapon which dangerously lowers the threshold of a nuclear confrontation.

Not to ban the neutron bomb, to go back on his own government statement made upon entering office that he was seeking a world without nuclear weapons, is inevitably to keep open options on the manufacture and use of this ominous weapon. There has been quite unashamed talk here in Washington among antidetente circles that the neuton bomb should be made a means of pressure in negotiations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is supposed to agree that certain new American weapons systems are not to be touched on in a new SALT treaty. Senator Jackson, member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, openly demanded it; otherwise, there would be no majority in Congress to ratify a new SALT agreement.

With the neutron bomb threat in reserve, the attempt is being made to insure military advantages for the United States, for although Carter is announcing a postponement of production, work will still be carried out on the warheads. Such plans ominously recall past times when here in America there was a belief in negotiating from a position of strength, but these doctrines have been shown to have failed. The socialist world has become not weaker but stronger.

Just at that moment when the dispute about the neutron bomb here in Washington reached such massive proportions, warning voices have more than ever been heard. An ominous arms race would be provoked--this was the warning in the congressional budget committee--if the negoitations on a new Soviet-American agreement on arms limitation did not yield the success hoped for. And wherever there is belief in the future of detente, new hope was created when it became known that at the end of April the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state will again meet to overcome the deadlock in the SALT negotiations.

As is also known in Washington, this can only occur on the understanding that pressure is a most unsuitable method and that the principle of equal security for both partners must be guaranteed.

Neutron Weapon Not Canceled

DW0714357 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1225 GMT 7 Apr 78 DW

[Guenter Meissler commentary]

[Text] If Western reports are true, the recent decision of the U.S. President on the neutron bomb will be officially announced at today's Brussels meeting of NATO defense ministers. According to these reports, President Carter--as in August and October of last year--will for the third time leave it open as to whether or not the United States will decide for or against the neutron bomb. The question now is will this be a good or a bad omen?

The new decision has doubtlessly been considerably influenced by the worldwide protest movement against this new mass weapon of annihilation which is supposed to destroy human life while preserving property for the aggressor. The World Peace Council has said that the movement against the neutron bomb is the greatest international action since the end of the last world war.

Yet at the present time one must warn against any illusions. What we said in August and October also pertains to the new decision of the U.S. President: Postponing something does not mean canceling it. The last few days have particularly demonstrated what dangerous maneuvers the advocates of the neutron bomb are capable of making and what influence they are still exerting in the United States itself as well as in other NATO states.

In addition, it seems that demands will be linked to the American decisions which are unacceptable to the Soviet Union. In other words, the neutron bomb will be connected with other issues not related to it. From the very beginning the Soviet news agency TASS characterized such efforts as futile and illogical. They are futile because never in its history has the Soviet Union bowed to the blackmail or pressure of new arms systems. In an total emergency it will find an answer to guarantee its security and that of its allies. Such attempts also are illogical because this, too, cannot be a matter of bargaining to obtain unilateral advantages, but a matter of doing something jointly against a further escalation of the arms race.

The Soviet Union has made a most concrete proposal in this respect, one that contains no advantages or disadvantages for any side. This is a mutual agreement on the renunciation of the neutron weapon. This proposal will remain highly topical, for the international protest movement against the neutron bomb is unlikely to peter out and is in fact more likely to become stronger.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS 'GROSS INTERFERENCE' BY W. BERLIN SENAT

LD071710Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Government on Friday resolutely protested against the gross interference by the Senat of Berlin (West) in the internal affairs of the GDR. On behalf of the GDR Government, Dr Joachim Mitdank rejected in front of Senat Counselor Gerhard Kunze, representing the Senat of Berlin (West), the provocative attempt by Governing Mayor Stobbe to assume jurisdiction in questions which are subject to the exclusive decisions of the GDR. The antistate acts of the GDR citizen Huebner, who has a criminal record, who maintained connections with antistate establishments in West Berlin, and who is imprisoned in the GDR, were exploited in an attempt to apply the four-power status valid for Berlin (West) to the capital of the GDR, thus violating the sovereign rights of the GDR. The whole affair, accompanied by an openly conducted incitement campaign and increasing frontier provocations, is an unfriendly act of the Senat of Berlin (West), straining the relations between the GDR and West Berlin.

Dr Mitdank told the representative of the West Berlin Senat in plain language that the interference by the governing mayor of Berlin (West), Stobbe, in the internal affairs of the GDR, and the support of provocations can only poison the political climate and complicate pending settlements. In particular, the situation of West Berlin and the interests of its citizens as well as the interests of all those interested in detente in Europe make it advisable to stop any acts which are directed against the sovereign rights of the GDR and violate the spirit and letter of concluded treaties and agreements, among them the four-power agreement on West Berlin of 3 Spetember 1971. The Senat of Berlin (West) is requested to adopt businesslike behavior and reasonableness instead of continuing on a course of confrontation.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER TO VISIT IRAN SOON

LD071809Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--In accordance with an agreement concluded between the GDR and Iran, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer will make an official visit to Teheran within the next few days.

MOLDT RECEIVES VIETNAMESE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1812 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Ewald Moldt today received Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Van Hien for a friendly talk. During the conversation both men praised the good development of the fraternal relations and cooperation between the GDR and Vietnam, especially since the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between both states on 4 December 1977.

CARTER'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION NOT CAUSE FOR ENTHUSIASM

Budapest Reports Decision

LD072014Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The United States has postponed the decision regarding the manufacture of the neutron bomb. According to an official statement from the White House, President Carter gave orders at the same time that the manufacture of missiles carrying nuclear warheads should be brought up to date.

Vertes U.S. Dispatch

LD080942Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Dispatch by New York correspondent Eva Vertes]

[Text] The White House announced yesterday that Carter had decided to postpone the production of the neutron bomb. The official explanation and the manner of the postponement give little reason for enthusiasm but provide a good deal more proof of the controversial attitude of the U.S. administration. This is because Carter indicated that the only reason for the postponement was to persuade the USSR, as he said, to make similar concessions.

In other words, he made the neutron bomb a means of bargaining--or, if you like, blackmail--in the further course of the SALT and Vienna force reduction talks. People go out of their way to stress that the decision is only a temporary one, for an indefinite period, and the formula enables mass production to be ordered immediately should Washington consider it necessary.

The Defense Department has already been instructed to develop the two types of weapons that would be suitable vehicles for the neutron warhead. The announcement, even in its ambiguous form, has produced a mixed reaction in Congress.

Another reason for the ambiguous decision on the neutron bomb is the attitude of the West European partners. The Netherlands parliament has openly rejected the weapon, and the other NATO allies are voicing their support reluctantly, having noticed the firm resistance of public opinion there to plans aimed at deploying the neutron weapon in Western Europe. This also became clear during the lightning visit of Genscher, West German foreign minister, to Washington this week, although it was also clear that the FRG is willing to use the bomb as a political weapon against the USSR at the international disarmament talks.

Owing to this cautious attitude, no open agreement between the partners has taken place, and Carter would not have liked to be the only leading statesman at the UN session on disarmament in May to appear before the international forum in the role of a supporter of nuclear arms. The announcement in Washington on Friday, even in this controversial form, provoked a vehement reaction in the U.S. Congress and even beyond it. Speaking at a Republican Party banquet, ex-President Ford saw in it the sealing of the fate of Western civilization. The hawks in Congress were ready with patriotic statements: They call the temporary postponement of the production of the neutron weapon the liquidation of U.S. military security and under this pretext they repeat their views on the alleged Soviet threat.

BREZHNEV SPEECH, NEUTRON BOMB DECISION, VANCE TRIP DISCUSSED

LD082342Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It would be exciting to analyze reactions to Brezhnev's speech in Vladivostock by using the well-known, most simple of methods--this mode of analysis draws conclusions about the most important things being said from the frequency with which certain words appear--or do not appear. If we were to use this method, it would be apparent that Western reaction, which has been continuing since the speech was made, has repeated two words with meanings in fact quite distant from each other. Western commentators have repeated these words most frequently. One is dissatisfaction, the other readiness.

In the West more and more people are pointing out that the Soviet Union is increasingly dissatisfied with the procrastinations that Washington has been using for nearly 4 years to put off the signing of an agreement on the limitation of strategic arms. Figuring in the commentaries with almost equal weight is the statement that Brezhnev has given indisputable evidence of his readiness to come to an agreement.

The most important declaration by the other half of the Soviet-American dialog was Friday's written text in which President Carter postponed the decision regarding production of the neutron bomb. I think the significance of this postponement, this decision, was explained and adequately defined by two statements that could be heard in the dialog on Thursday. Two American personalities spoke at one and the same place and on one and the same occasion--at a Washington banquet. Harold Brown, secretary of defense said: It is possible that SALT II will not come into being, or even if it does, it is possible it will not be ratified. At the same time, and in the same place, Paul Warnke, head of the American SALT delegation, made the following statement: The signing of the agreement could occur even in the first half of the year. The atmosphere at the talks is concrete and both sides are displaying flexibility.

I think this contradiction between the words of two leading American politicians is not in the least a matter of chance. The explanation for it can be found in Carter's statement, because the American President said: The decision which has been postponed for the moment, on the matter of the neutron warhead, will be influenced by the way the development of Soviet strategic and tactical power evolves. This could also be expressed by saying that the American President is making conditions and making certain later American decisions dependent on the level of Soviet armaments. This statement was heard on Friday. On the spur of the moment I'm not capable of calculating whether this was before or after Brezhnev's adoption of a stand in this same question, taking time differences into consideration: We do not want the agreement to give us any advantages, but we also expect this from the United States. There can be no other solution, said the Soviet head of state.

Also published on Friday was the news of the American secretary of state's journey to Moscow--to all intents and purposes the announcement of the new location for the dialog. It is not, of course, textual analysis, but should be seen as clearly political probing, that Western commentators one after the other are asking the question: Isn't it the best opportunity for Cyrus Vance's talks in the Kremlin to sound out whether the dialog can be continued at the highest, in brief, at the summit level.

CARTER'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION PRESSURE, BLACKMAIL TACTIC

LD071907Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The White House spokesman announced today that U.S. President Jimmy Carter has decided to postpone a decision on the production of the neutron bomb.

In view of the growing protests against the bomb throughout the world, starting production would arouse a storm of criticism and condemnation. The present step does not constitute a reply to the concrete Soviet proposal providing for the conclusion of a bilateral agreement on the mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons. Carter's decision is and can be used to pressure, or even blackmail, the Soviet Union during disarmament negotiations and, on a broader plain, in negotiations between East and West.

Carter Neutron Stand Unclear

LD080118Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Aleksandar Woydt commentary]

[Text] The White House press spokesman today announced that U.S. President Jimmy Carter has decided to defer decision on the production of the neutron bomb. Aleksandar Woydt comments:

President Jimmy Carter's stand on the neutron bomb is not explicit. On one hand, deferment of the decision, which means that production of the mass destruction weapon will not be started, is proof of the effectiveness of the broad protest action throughout the whole world--an action in which the Polish people are also deeply involved. It has been revealed, not for the first time, that mass protests and appeals are not an empty gesture, but that they bear fruit.

People in Washington are well aware that if the United States had decided to produce the neutron bomb, it would have met with general condemnation at the next extraordinary UN session on disarmament. Viewed from this angle, the deferment of the decision is in a way satisfactory. It does not alter the fact that it is only a halfway measure. Carter did not reject the demands made by the cold war circles, by the military and by persons interested in the arms industry. The deferment of the decision does not answer the concrete Soviet proposals for a bilateral agreement on mutual renunciation of neutron bomb production. Under these circumstances, the deferment of the decision means the possibility of a constant return to the matter and its use as a means of pressure during any negotiations on disarmament.

This was recalled today by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at Vladivostok when he said that the United States is trying to make the issue an object of barter, linking the neutron bomb with questions having nothing in common with it. There is (?only one meaning to such behavior), Brezhnev said. It signifies a departure from the clear and concrete, determined proposals of the Soviet Union on mutual renunciation of neutron bomb production. Such maneuvering, the CPSU general secretary said, does not bear witness to any serious disarmament intentions. And yet under present circumstances, the most important matter in international relations is to make (?progress) in disarmament. This can be achieved only when, like the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Western states show a readiness for serious negotiations and concrete actions.

Unanswered Questions; Detente Shaken

LD080304Y Warsaw PAP in English 2132 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 April, PAP--As it was officially announced in Washington, U.S. President Jimmy Carter put off the ultimate decision concerning the production of the neutron bomb.

PAP political commentator Andrzej Rayzacher writes:

No doubt the decision to postpone the production of the neutron bomb was influenced by worldwide protest actions. Poland's voice was especially loud, the voice of the country which was severely experienced by war, the country which would be among the first targets of the neutron weapon.

The U.S. President's decision does not solve the basic question; it does not grant the worrying world guarantee that the neutron bomb threat will be eliminated--within weeks, months, or days, [or] two years. And it takes just two years for the U.S. to launch the N-bomb production. The money earmarked for this purpose will be spent even after the President's Friday decision. Thus, the preparations for the production of the neutron weapon are continuing.

Washington, 7 April, PAP--PAP Washington correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski writes:

The diplomatic circles and newsmen in Washington voice the opinion that to link the future decision on the neutron bomb with the entirety of disarmament talks with the Soviet Union is not going to consolidate the atmosphere of confidence and detente as such an approach to the question carries the elements of blackmail which is inadmissible in international relations. At the same time the administration acted as if it did not know the Soviet proposal to conclude a bilateral agreement on the mutual abandoning of the neutron bomb production.

In private, the American experts in international relations do not conceal that it is only the materialization of the Soviet initiative that might provide a full solution, effectively removing the danger posed by the plans to launch the production of the neutron bomb, which still threatens the world.

Press Reaction Reported

LD080750Y Warsaw PAP in English 0600 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 April, PAP--The meeting held by Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz with delegates of the health service; the 20th Congress of the Polish Writers' Union; further protests of the Polish Society Against the Neutron Bomb; and a joint session of the government and the presidium of the Central Council [of] Trade Unions are the major domestic stories in the press today.

Chief foreign report concerns the speech made yesterday by the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, and devoted, among other things, to the halting of the arms race. Also front-paged is U.S. President Carter's declaration to put off the final decision on the production of the neutron bomb.

These two events are subjects of the commentaries printed by TRYBUNA LUDU and ZYCIE WARSZAWY. Also commented are NATO provocative manoeuvres near Ethiopian waters.

"To achieve real progress in the field of military detente and to make concrete steps toward disarmament became a matter of key importance in contemporary international relations", writes TRYBUNA LUDU.

"This basic truth of today was reminded once again with all its force and clarity by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech delivered on Friday aboard Admiral Senavin cruiser.

"It is the line followed consistently by the Soviet Union, Poland and other countries of the socialist community in their foreign policy, in defending the right of all humans to live in peace.

"The essence of present difficulties with promoting disarmament lies in that the attitude taken by some Western countries at disarmament negotiations is hardly consistent or mindful of the fact that the problem does not lie in achieving some unilateral advantages but in undertaking joint efforts aimed at halting the arms race. The course of Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic armaments, discussed yesterday by Leonid Brezhnev supports this view with numerous examples."

Referring to President Carter's decision on putting off the production of neutron weapons the PUWP daily goes on to say that this does not mean a complete abandoning of its production.

"The decision announced by the U.S. President does not free mankind from the menace stemming from the plans of production of these genocidal weapons. The problem cannot be solved by successive postponements but the definite rejection of the idea of producing the deploying these weapons in Europe.

"In the field of neutron weapons, as in numerous other aspects of the disarmament problematique, there is still a need for clear and constructive solutions. This is an immediate and basic need. As it was stressed by Leonid Brezhnev, at stake are matters of key importance for the shape of international relations and for the fate of every human being."

"The Friday decision of the White House does not fully satisfy the world and Polish public opinion which had demanded an unequivocal and complete ban on neutron death", writes ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

"As the early reports show, the compromise had neither satisfied the neutron bomb supporters. The cold war military circles and all American reactionary quarters favour, in their political blindness, escalation of arms race and do not hesitate to pursue a policy of nuclear blackmail.

"American 'not yet, but...' is a telling evidence of the Carter administration's real attitude towards the basic human right, the right to live in peace. As long as this right is jeopardized by the prospect of atomic horror one may not agree to any compromise in the question on neutron weapons production", says ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

To live and work in peace is the most important of human rights. This is what representatives of the Polich society told TRYBUNA LUDU reporters.

The secretary of the National Council of Polish Women, Krystyna Gromkowa said: "I would like to join the voices of protest against the plans of production and deployment of the neutron weapon.

I think that as a Pole I have a special right to do so, as it was the Polish nation which suffered particularly heavy biological and material losses during the Second World War. At the same time, as a participant of struggle against fascism and a former prisoner of Nazi concentration camps, I know well the ordeal of war, the threat of destruction as well as the price and taste of victory.

"I rise my voice of protest also as a mother, as I want our children to live in peace, creating new and magnificent works of human heart and mind."

"History must not repeat" said Maria Berzynska, a teacher from Lublin. "We shall do everything to ensure our children promising, peaceful and stabilized future. Only those who had never experienced the horrors of war may talk about a neutron bomb as a means of solving international problems. As a woman and mother, a teacher and pedagogist and citizen of the country which had particularly bitterly experienced the tragedy of war, I have a right to firmly protest against these homicidal plans."

Kazimierz Wilkomirski, famous musician and pedagogist said: "It took many centuries of experience for the nations and governments to realize that destructive wars are neither the only nor the most suitable means of settling various, still unavoidable international problems and that without a just and worldwide peace one cannot count on durability of good-neighborly relations among nations in any part of the world.

"Effectiveness of joint activities for defense of peace becomes ever more perceptible: I believe that the time has come for the cold war circles to take into account the will of millions of people who do not want to kill or be killed."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI criticizes provocative NATO naval maneuvers carried out on the Red Sea near Ethiopian coastal waters.

"In the eyes of a number of Western countries, Ethiopia committed serious offenses", writes the Army daily. "In taking the road of thorough progressive reforms, the road of socialist development, she endangered Western interests in Africa, the U.S. interests in particular. This gave way to an usual reaction of the United States and her allies. Into a joint military demonstration at Ethiopian coastal borders." [sentence as received] "This was another move", goes on the daily, "directed against international security, against possibilities of putting a quick and peaceful end to the conflict between the two neighboring African countries.

"The decision of launching a military demonstration at Ethiopian coast is especially perfidious. As prospects arose for peace and final normalization of relations between Somalia and Ethiopia, there was a special need to intensify the still fresh antagonisms.

"Blackmail and provocation have never brought expected results. This time again they will end in fiasco. But it is worth to remember this successive one in the wide repertoire of means directed against international security. Undoubtedly, the public opinion of African nations has already assessed the NATO maneuvers as a brutal interference in their matters."

Continuing Protest

LD080927Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Protests by members of the Polish community against plans to produce neutron weapons and place them in NATO armories have not abated. Representatives of all professional and social circles join their voices with the entire progressive opinion of the world in defense of the basic right to live in peace and to build a peaceful future. The Polish community strongly emphasizes that the common voice of peoples is able to restrain attempts by imperialist militarism which threaten peace.

TASS Cites PAP Report

LD082246Y Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, April 8th 1978, TASS--Polish press agency reports: Warsaw 8 April, PAP--Polish Community Against the Neutron Bomb

The Polish society continues to firmly demand a definite abandoning of the plans to produce the neutron bomb and to introduce it to NATO arsenals. Identifying itself in this respect with progressive public opinion of the world the Polish community comes out in the defense of the highest human values--the right to live in peace and security.

The Polish nation, say the resolutions and statements adopted by representatives of the widest spectrum of the society, has a special right to come out for peace--it is obliged to do so by the memory of recent tragic past. We have been always opposing all attempts to sharpen the tensions and check the process of detente, we have always emphasizing the need of comprehensive and constructive approach towards disarmament problems.

In this connection, participants in the rallies and protest meeting emphasize their support for the peace and disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They wholeheartedly support the proposal to conclude an agreement on mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons, submitted by the Soviet Union in the forum of the Geneva Disarmament Committee.

FRG FISHING BOAT DETAINED IN GDYNIA

LD081545Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Fishery protection inspectors from the maritime office in Gdynia today arrested a fishing cutter flying the West German flag (Ogram SK-58). The cutter has been fishing in an area reserved exclusively for Poland. The German unit was taken to the port of Gdynia.

GIEREK RECEIVES DEPARTING CSSR AMBASSADOR

AU100820Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Text] PAP--On 4 April, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received Jan Musal, CSSR ambassador to Poland, in connection with the completion of his diplomatic mission.

DANISH CP LEADER JENSEN ARRIVES IN POLAND

LD071816Y Warsaw PAP in English 1816 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 April, PAP--Leader of the Danish Communist Party, Jorgen Jensen, accompanied by member of the party's Central Committee Hans Kloster arrived in Poland at the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party CC. During the first day of the visit they held talks in the PUWP headquarters with Andrzej Werblan, secretary of the PUWP CC. The sides informed each other about the current tasks of the two parties and exchanged views on current international situation in the communist and working class movement, strengthening of detente and cooperation in Europe.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO HEARST JOURNALIST

LD092114Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD

["Interview Granted by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Diplomatic Correspondent of the Hearst Newspaper Group"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/4/1978--As it was announced, on March 28, 1978, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received journalist John Paul Wallach, diplomatic correspondent of the Hearst newspapers group--USA, to whom he granted an interview for Boston HERALD, San Francisco EXAMINER, Los Angeles HERALD, Baltimore NEWS, San Antonio LIGHT and Albany TIMES.

Referring to European security and the results of the recent Belgrade conference, Nicolae Ceausescu said:

We expected the Belgrade conference to end with far more substantial results. Unfortunately, after several months of talks on a wide range of issues, the conference ended with results which, in practical terms, cannot satisfy us. I believe they could hardly be satisfactory for any country and even less so for the peoples who really wish to see new, democratic relations in Europe, leading to the final elimination of the old state of affairs, of the state of tension; relations capable to open the road to multilateral collaboration in the economic sphere as well as in the scientific and cultural fields, including opportunities for broader exchange of persons. We especially expected, and still believe it necessary, that measures designed to open up the road to military disengagement of our continent be adopted.

Of course, there could be many reasons for that failure. Undoubtedly, the fact that the so-called humanitarian matters were brought to discussion and insisted upon also contributed to the conclusion of the conference with poor results. But, the failure of the conference should be seen, in my opinion, as a consequence of the sharpening of contradictions on the international scene between various states and groups of states, arising mainly from some countries' concern to hold to certain positions or from the fight for new spheres of influence.

The establishment of a date for the next conference in Madrid is, of course, a good thing. But, taking account of the results of the Belgrade conference, now a proper preparation of the Madrid conference should be ensured, so as to enable it to adopt practical steps for the application of the Helsinki documents. In particular, it ought to focus on the military disengagement, without which no real, concrete step can be taken towards security and peace in Europe, and for that matter, in the world.

Referring to the future of detente, the Romanian president said among others:

In order to be able to talk of new relations, interstate collaboration on an equal footing--which is a more precise concept than that of detente--peoples should induce governments to give up the old practices, and pursue a new, democratic policy. This calls for an intensification of the preoccupation of the world wide struggle of all people wishing new relations, wishing to live in peace and freedom. I can say that prospects in this respect are good provided people do not consider that all this will come about by itself, instead of relaxing and not caring they ought to intensify their efforts and preoccupations to achieve that new policy.

Advocating a broad basis of human rights covering all aspects, Nicolae Ceausescu said:

I think the question is not as much that of adopting new agreements, but rather of taking action for the implementation of the existing international agreements and accords. I believe, however, that the existence of international agreements does not entitle a state to interfere in other states' home affairs. It is hard to admit that the United States should be the judge as to where the human rights are applied and where they are not.

The Romanian president considers that the concern said to exist in the United States in connection with Euro-communism and especially with the growing influence of the communist parties, of the European left-wing parties generally is completely unjustified. The tendency towards social reforms, towards structural changes, towards socialism is natural. We might even say, if we were to think in historical terms, that from this point of view the fact that socialist transformation in the West is late in coming, is a historic anomaly--because normally, socialism should have been built in those countries. In those circumstances the influence of socialism and its practical forms of expression would probably have been more remarkable than in the conditions when socialism began to be built in less developed countries.

I trust that the prospects for socialist transformation in Europe can only make happy those who cherish human progress and civilization. Actually, if we were to use humanitarian terms, this tendency should be all the more welcome. I think that the anxiety is due more to strategic than to humanitarian reasons. I cannot see how the participation of communists and other left-wing forces in the governments of some countries, how the socialist changes in Europe could influence the balance of forces, how the peoples in those countries could ever, in any way give up their independence. On the contrary, such developments would accentuate independent policies, and would remove the danger of military confrontations, thus acting as a propitious factor for a policy of peace and detente.

That is how we see what is happening in Western Europe. Without going, of course, into details as to the concept of Euro-communism as such, we believe that the policy of collaboration for democratic and social change corresponds to the aspirations of the respective peoples and it had to be pursued with due respect for the specific historical, social and national conditions. Viewed from the angle of security and peace in Europe, we consider it would have a tremendous influence also for the affirmation of a policy of equality among states, of independence and sovereignty, which answers primarily to the interests of the respective countries, but also the interests of the people of the United States, the peoples in the socialist countries and, in fact the peoples all over the world.

Recent developments in the Middle East, I have in mind Israel's military operations in the south of the Lebanon, prove that the situation in the operations area is still very complex, and the persistence of the current state of affairs is likely to cause another, large-scale conflict, with very serious consequences to world peace. Said Nicolae Ceausescu further on considering precisely the dangers inherent in the continued tensions in the Middle East: Romania has always firmly advocated a political solution conducive to the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in the war of 1967, as well as to a settlement of the Palestinian question on the basis of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish an independent state of their own. In fact, the essential problem in the Middle East is that of the Palestinian people. Without a final solution to this question there will be no viable agreement. Hence there can be neither a lasting and just peace nor guaranteed independence, territorial integrity and security for any state in the region, Israel included.

President as-Sadat's visit to Israel and his talks with Prime Minister Begin marked a highly important episode and opened the prospects for peace in the area. Unfortunately the Israeli government did not, however, show enough receptivity and did not meet half-way President as-Sadat's initiative. As a result, a rather difficult situation has emerged in the peacemaking process. Nevertheless, President as-Sadat's visit has determined, or rather hastened the clarification of respective stands on the Middle East questions. As a matter of fact this has also caused some clarification in Israel itself, and I am hopeful that such clarification will soon bring home an understanding of the fact that country ought to move about in a responsible spirit and recognize the need to withdraw from the occupied territories, as well as the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

We believe that everything must be done so that President as-Sadat's peace initiative should not fail, on the contrary the efforts for peace should be continued, and an international conference should be called in Geneva or in another framework acceptable to all countries. In this context I should like to say that it ought to be understood that the representatives of the Palestinian people, the Palestine Liberation Organization as its legitimate representative should participate on an equal footing in the peacemaking process.

As far as I know the countries which do not participate in President as-Sadat's initiative now favour such a conference. There is no doubt that Egypt and Israel cannot oppose such an initiative, certainly this question, too, came up during the talks I had.

The resumption of the Geneva conference must not be counterposed to direct Egypt-Israeli talks. It ought to provide an opportunity for an overall discussion with all parties concerned, the Palestinians and the Palestine Liberation Organization included, and naturally, the two co-chairmen, the United States and the Soviet Union.

I do not think that the demands for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories answer a recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination can be interpreted as anti-Semitic tendencies. But, there is a danger that Israel's unflexible stand should cause negative reactions internationally, which can generate anti-Semitism. No doubt, a worsening of the Middle East situation and new recourse by the Arab countries to oil as a weapon would cause very negative reactions vis-a-vis Israel. It is necessary that Israel and its leaders understand that the achievement of peace is a vital requirement for the peoples in the Middle East, a demand of world public opinion, that peace and good relations with one's neighbours is the only way to obtain the security and peace of both Israel and the other states in the Middle East, which would also be likely to enjoy world-wide support.

On the negotiations and direct link between North Korea and South Korea, the Romanian head of state made the following appreciation:

To my knowledge, the settlement of the Korean question is linked to the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea, letting the two sides--North Korea and South Korea--solve the pending questions between them; reunification, above all, by peaceful negotiation, be it a federation or a confederation which should preserve the social system on either side. I believe that such a way out would not run counter to the interests of either the United States or other big states, but, on the contrary, it would fully correspond to the interest of the Korean people, of peace and cooperation in that part of the world.

I think that, if the United States really wishes to reach a negotiated solution, there are prospects in this sense. In my opinion, the existence of a democratic government in South Korea would open the path for a much more rapid settlement of the problems in that area.

As concerns the relations between the United States and China, Nicolae Ceausescu said inter alia:

The normalization of relations between China and the United States would be of great international significance in the general struggle for cooperation and peace. In this respect, to my knowledge, the leaders of the People's Republic of China have clearly pointed out that the United States' withdrawal from Taiwan would be a very important step toward normalization, while the problem of Taiwan--which is part of China--is to be solved by the Chinese people. Therefore, it is only a question concerning the presence of U.S. troops and the continued recognition of the Taiwan regime. If this question is solved in an adequate manner, there is no doubt that in a few months or within a short period of time, the prospect of normalizing the relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States can be viewed very optimistically as well. I should like to believe that the United States will come to understand that it ought to solve this problem as soon as possible.

I should hail the situation in which the withdrawal of the United States' troops from Taiwan and the breaking off of the U.S. relations with what is, indeed, a province of China were taken as an example also by others and followed as such. The world could only benefit by the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of other states.

Evoking the January 1976 Athens reunion on inter-Balkan economic cooperation, President Ceausescu stated his satisfaction at the fact that in general we are witnessing an improvement of relations among the Balkan countries and this provides better conditions for expanded co-operation in various fields, adding that in the present circumstances signing an agreement is not really on top of the agenda, but rather the expansion of economic, technical, scientific and cultural co-operation, both bilateral and multilateral.

The Romanian president reaffirmed his country's position on the current conflict in the Horn of Africa, showing that Romania has always declared for a political solution to the disputed issues between Ethiopia and the Sudan, between Ethiopia and Somalia.

As concerns the question relayed to Rhodesia and southern Africa in general, which concern the national liberation struggle and the transfer of power in Rhodesia and Namibia, the eradication of racism in South Africa, we have always supported the national liberation movements--materially as well--and we are now supporting the movements in Rhodesia and Namibia, considering that theirs is a just struggle deserving assistance.

The Romanian head of state presented the scope of the concerns with the solution of the national question which has been and still is an inseparable part of the policy aimed at building a new system in Romania, stressing that at all levels and on all echelons we have created unequalled democratic, superior to any democracy of the past, which ensure the participation of the entire people in governing the economic and social life, in the conscious shaping of their own best interest. It is in this context that the position of the coinhabiting nationalities of our country should be seen; they enjoy in all respects full and effective equal rights and equal opportunities in all domains.

We can say that the nationalities in Romania have every condition for full assertion from all points of view. And it is the provision of these conditions that makes all the citizens of the homeland, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and citizens of other nationalities, work in close unity to render the countries and communities in which they were born and in which they are living ever more prosperous.

We are setting out from the fact that in the areas inhabited also by other nationalities everything that has been achieved there is the fruit of the united labour of the inhabitants of these arts, Romanians, Hungarians and people of other nationalities, who have more than once fought together in the course of history against the same oppressors and who are now doing everything, together again, for their and their own families' well-being and happiness, for the progress and prosperity of their common homeland, socialist Romania.

Referring to the propaganda carried out in the United States by Hungarian expatriates in connection with the national question in Romania, Nicolae Ceaucescu showed: I must tell that I have not understood and still do not understand why such a propaganda is encouraged in the United States propaganda which is entirely based on misinformation about the concrete realities in Romania and which obviously pursues aims hostile to my country and to the relations between the United States and Romania.

The facts are so numerous and the reality is so striking that we used to think it would be superfluous to talk about them. It seems, though, that, having regard to the realities obtained in the United States we were mistaken. We shall have to pay more attention to a better information of the public opinion in the United States and in other countries so as to leave no room for any misunderstanding, for any activities by certain ill-meaning circles whose only desire is to damage relations between our countries.

Asked to assess the present stage of Romanian-American relations, and his forthcoming U.S. visit, the president of Romania stated:

We attach great importance to our relations with the United States. As a matter of fact, since 1960 these relations have developed continously, particularly in the economic sphere. There has been quite a growth in economic relations and the prospects are good for meeting the target of one billion dollars worth of mutual economic exchanges by 1980 and further go beyond that level.

Of course, there are many questions linked to the development of broader collaboration that I hope to discuss with President Carter so as to further intensify the cooperation between our two countries. We have no special bilateral problems, with the exception of those regarding the removal of certain obstacles still standing in the way of the broadest possible collaboration that is advantageous both to Romanian and U.S. firms. I must say that from this point of view we have good relations with many U.S. companies and, in a certain way, even common concerns to overcome certain difficulties.

Of course, I am looking forward with interest to my visit to the United States, to the meetings with President Carter and other members of the administration, and I hope that we shall reach appropriate accords on the further development of relations between our countries both in the economic, scientific and cultural fields, and in the sphere of international activities, in an endeavour to establish a policy of peace and friendship, to build a better world, a world with more justice.

U.S. INTEREST IN CEAUSESCU'S COMING VISIT REPORTED

AU070855Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 7 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's coming visit to the United States is looked forward to with keen and profound interest by political, diplomatic, industrial, business and journalistic circles and by U.S. citizens.

The press commentaries we have received from the United States stress that the political circles in Washington believe that the visit by Romania's president, the talks and meetings which he will have with President Jimmy Carter and with other high-ranking political figures, as well as with important representatives of business circles, will mark an important stage in the positive evolution of Romanian-U.S. relations.

We want to repeat that the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu will make to the United States, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, will take place 12-17 April.

AGERPRES REPORTS INCREASE IN ROMANIAN-U.S. TRADE

AU081433Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 8 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/4/78--Romanian-U.S. trade has doubled in the last three years. The two countries effect much of the mutual deliveries by sea. The ''Jane Vehr'' ship has recently left the Romanian port of Constanta with various Romanian goods, while another ship the ''Alexandros'' that is to transport some 250 containers is being loaded in the same port. The ''Atlantico'' lash ship is expected to arrive in a few days time from the U.S. with industrial equipment and plant and will take up 35 barges with various Romanian goods.

ROMANIAN-YUGOSLAV WRITERS' UNIONS UNDERSTANDING SIGNED

AU061725Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 6 Apr 78 AU

[Text] An understanding on cooperation was signed in Bucharest today between the Writers Unions of Romania and Yugoslavia for 1978-79 and for 1980. The document envisages exchanges of writers and editors of certain specialized publications, mutual visits for study and fact-finding, and the organization of bilateral discussions on subjects of common interest and participation in literary events organized in Romania and Yugoslavia. The document also envisages exchange of information and reference material.

MEDIA COMMENT ON CARTER DECISION ON NEUTRON BOMB

TANJUG Views SALT Implications

LD072158Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1850 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Washington--The American President Jimmy Carter today postponed the decision on the production of the neutron bomb. This was stated by the White House in Washington.

Carter, however, did not come out in favor of abolishing the program but stressed in his statement today that he would make "the final decision" later. In this connection, the American President stressed that what would certainly exert an influence on his final decision would be "the degree to which the Soviet Union restricts its own programs for the production of conventional and nuclear arms as well as the disposition of its own forces." He stressed that he had asked the Defense Department to modernize the nuclear warheads of the Lance missiles and the grenade for which the neutron explosive is intended.

It is believed here that this partial decision--instead of the complete ban on production or a decision on production--was adopted at the insistence of the West European allies and a certain number of congressmen, and as "an object for bargaining" with the Soviet Union in the present final stage of the negotiations on the strategic arms limitation and in particular of disarmament in Europe. There is no doubt that this decision by Carter had also been influenced by the approaching disarmament conference which will begin at the United Nations at the end of May.

On the problem of the neutron bomb and its production and stationing in Europe--it is said that it represents for everybody a very controversial weaponl-polemical and hasty discusions have been going on for some time in particular between Washington and its West European allies in NATO.

The conviction prevails here that the basic meaning of the decision on the indefinite postponement of the production of the neutron bomb lies in the fact of giving the Soviet Union, which had waged a strong campaign against this weapon, the opportunity of doing something itself in the direction of disengagement in Europe, above all in central Europe. What Washington as well as its West European allies expect most from the USSR is that it will withdraw in return its medium-range nuclear missiles as well as the new SS-20 missile.

In addition, in expectation of the new meeting by Foreign Affairs Ministers Vance and Gromyko, political circles here believe that Carter's decision postponing the production of the neutron bomb also shows America's readiness to be more yielding in the negotiations on strategic arms limitation and in particular in talks on the mutual and balanced reduction of arms and forces [uzajamno i balansirano smanjenje naoruzanja i ljudski potencijala] in central Europe. Political circles here accompany these expectations with the saying: "The ball is now in the Soviet court."

POLITIKA Commentary

LD081225Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1109 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 8, (TANJUG)--The initiatives undertaken at the United Nations can only make it easier for the big powers to reach a compromise and accords on disarmament, writes the Belgrade daily POLITIKA in today's edition.

Planning a UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, the paper says, demonstrates that the United Nations has become an authority with sufficient influence to tackle more effectively the biggest anomaly of our time.

"For," it says, "the world is spending on armament more than it ever did before--although realizing that nothing can be forced by arms and violence."

The newspaper describes President Carter's decision to postpone the production of neutron bomb as containing "a high degree of responsibility, statesmanship and tactical realism" at "this extremely delicate moment of the postwar period". However, it points to the fact that the absence of any firm support for the neutron bomb among the West European NATO members designed to become "neutron bases" greatly contributed to Carter's decision.

"It is time to disarm. Negotiations between the big powers--both the SALT 2 and Vienna dialogue--could now well be moved from their present standstill," concludes POLITIKA.

Sundic Analysis

LD082214Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Here is a topical foreign political commentary entitled "After President Carter's Decision To Postpone Production of the Neutron Bomb, and After Leonid Brezhnev's Speech in Vladivostok." Here is Milika Sundic:

U.S. President Carter's decision to postpone production of the neutron bomb has been made at a time of profound disruption in relations with the Soviet Union and when the Soviet Union has indicated that it will not hold negotiations with the United States on the conclusion of a SALT II agreement under inequitable conditions. Thus, Cyrus Vance's visit to Moscow, which has already been set, has much greater prospects for success than at the time it was scheduled. However, Carter's decision, regardless of how positive it might be, still does not represent an end of Soviet mistrust of U.S. intentions to retain domination in the sphere of strategic nuclear arms, although--it should be admitted--President Carter's move indicates that the two superpowers are much closer to an agreement than they were before Carter's decision to postpone production of the neutron bomb.

Carter's decision is linked not only with the negotiations with the Soviet Union but also with relations between the United States and its European allies--in the first place with West Germany, on which the greatest pressure was exerted in order to make it allow deployment of the neutron bomb on its territory. However, although it is logical to assume that Western Europe will breathe a sign of relief after Carter's decision, nevertheless it has not received this decision as a concession to Western Europe but as a concession to the other superpower. The growing mistrust by West European countries of the U.S. attitude toward them, and the increasingly explicit attempts by America's European allies to become independent in their actions toward Moscow, are therefore understandable. Schmidt's invitation to Brezhnev to visit Bonn indicates such a conclusion.

The rebuke which Leonid Brezhnev, in his speech in Vladivostok, addressed to the United States on account of the standstill in the negotiations on the reduction of strategic arms does not, however, mean that the Soviet Union has lost all hope of an agreement. On the contrary, one has the impression that Moscow believes that Cyrus Vance is coming for talks with Gromyko with fresh proposals. However, it is strange that Brezhnev did not refer to the statement made by the head of the U.S. delegation at the talks in Geneva, in which he said that the negotiations on a SALT II agreement were at an end and that the Soviet Union and the United States were working on a long-term project which would contain the principles of the agreement on the third stage of strategic arms limitation, SALT III. The above-mentioned statement--let us recall--should not be underrated, because it comes from a man who is well versed in all the controversial problems in the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is difficult to believe that Brezhnev was not acquainted with this before he made his speech on the deck of the cruiser Admiral Senyavin.

Judging by everything, Brezhnev's criticism of U.S. behavior in the negotiations on the SALT II agreement was aimed at warning President Carter not to send Cyrus Vance empty handed to Moscow and to show the United States that the Soviet Union is not frightened by the neutron bomb.

The real answer to the question of whether changes can be expected in Soviet-U.S. relations will undoubtedly be given by Vance's visit to Moscow. However, with or without this visit, it can be confidently asserted that the Soviet Union and the United States really bear in mind the limit which must not be overstepped and that their mutual relations--after an exceptionally long crisis--are slowly entering more quiet waters.

BELGRADE RADIO VIEWS CARTER TOUR OF LATIN AMERICA, AFRICA

AU0920001Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Apr 78 AU

[Branko Rabrenovic commentary]

[Text] The results of U.S. President Carter's tour of some countries of Latin America and western Africa are still being discussed in a lively way. In connection with this tour, here are some remarks by Branko Rabrenovic:

Contrary to the first tour 1 year ago when Carter wanted to show that the United States continues to count on its traditional Western allies, this time the U.S. President went on a trip to countries of the so-called Third World. This was no mere accident. Carter's wish and the wish of his administration to present themselves to the world not as a superpower--they leave this epithet to others--which, as in the past, would use arms and pressure and periodic intervention to allegedly secure freedoms for man and human rights, but rather as a country that extends both hands in cooperation, was strongly expressed this time.

For this reason it was no accident that Carter chose Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria and Liberia for this pompously announced trip. Following Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Venezuela are the largest U.S. oil suppliers. Brazil with over 100 million people and Nigeria with nearly 90 million people are among the most populous countries of the Third World. It is likely that this was also a reason why the U.S. President chose precisely these countries to visit.

For a long time, U.S. political interest was directed toward Asia and the Middle East. It is obvious that at this moment--and this is demonstrated by this tour and the U.S. initiative--economic interest in Latin America and Africa has been joined by political interest. The imbalance of positions, specifically the Soviet-Cuban presence in Africa and Cuba's increasingly important role in the Latin American area, has also influenced this change in interest.

The results of Carter's visit and his talks with the presidents of the aforementioned countries are not completely known. This still remains to be heard and perhaps also seen. However, despite certain differences that he encountered in Brazil, where human rights are involved, and in Lagos, where the problems of Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa are involved, Carter can perhaps be satisfied with this tour. The idea of a goodwill mission has been realized. However, good will, nevertheless, does not depend always and only on one's own mood.

MALTESE PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Departs 7 Apr

LD071626Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1129 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Split, April 7, (TANJUG)--Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff today wound up his visit to Yugoslavia.

While in Split, the seaport on the Central Yugoslav Adriatic, Prime Minister Mintoff learned about the city's development and preparations for the eighth Mediterranean games there in which Malta will also take part. Prime Minister Mintoff left Yugoslavia from Split.

Communique Issued

LD071628Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 7 (TANJUG)--The joint Yugoslav-Maltese communique, released today, on Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's visit to Yugoslavia states both sides, satifaction with the development of their friendly cooperation. The communique notes the talks, special emphasis on close cooperation between the two countries in the political field, reflecting in particular on the international plane.

The Yugoslav and Maltese prime ministers, Veselin Djuranovic and Dom Mintoff, pointed to the significance ascribed by the two countries to linking European security and cooperation with security and cooperation in the Mediterranean. The communique underlines that there can be no stable peace in Europe without peace in the Mediterranean.

Yugoslavia welcomes non-aligned Malta's decision to achieve a neutral status because this is in the interest of peace and security in the Mediterranean, says the communique, adding that Yugoslavia expressed its readiness to expand political and economic cooperation with Malta.

The two countries' government heads especially stressed the role and importance of the non-aligned movement, which has more and more been asserting itself as a decisive and independent agent in the struggle for peace and democratized political and economic relations in the world.

Both sides believe that detente should be extended to all regions and to all areas of international relations, says the communique in conclusion.

GHANAIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER CONTINUES VISIT

Minic Speaks at Dinner

LD071240Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2048 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a dinner in the Federal Executive Council building in New Belgrade today in honor of his guest, Roger Felli, commissioner for foreign affairs of the Republic of Ghana, and his aides, who arrived in Yugoslavia in the afternoon on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At the formal dinner, which took place in a very friendly atmosphere and was attended by a large number of prominent representatives of sociopolitical, economic and cultural life, Milos Minic and Roger Felli exchanged toasts.

Addressing the Ghanaian commissioner for foreign affairs, Minic said in part:

We attach great significance to your visit because we are convinced that it will further strengthen friendship and promote cooperation between our two countries. Our cooperation has a long tradition, dating back to the time of the Ghanaian people's struggle for independence. We were especially brought together by our joint efforts to lay the foundations for the nonalined movement, efforts in which your country and President Nkrumah played an historic role. The talks which we are holding are a continuation of this policy, which our two countries consistently pursue.

We in Yugoslavia are following with great attention and satisfaction the successes which the friendly people and government of Ghana are achieving in the country's all-round development under the leadership of General Acheampong. Also, we hold in great esteem your country's constructive role in Africa and among the nonalined countries.

I can note with satisfaction that the talks we are holding on the most significant issues of international relations and bilateral cooperation are taking place in an atmosphere of friendship and full understanding and that our views are identical or very close.

Expressing anxiety at the very complex international political and economic situation, Milos Minic said: We are faced with the policy of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, especially nonalined countries. An alarming phenomenon also is the disputes and conflicts between individual nonalined countries. We have not yet found the appropriate course, manner and procedure for settling them peacefully.

We are especially alarmed by the failure to resolve existing and emerging new hotbeds of crisis in the world, especially in Africa. The situation in the Horn of Africa continues to be very complex and pregnant with fresh dangers. It is our deep conviction that it is possible to overcome the present situation and achieve a peaceful settlement of the Ethiopian-Somali conflict and other conflicts in that region on the basis of mutual respect for interests and regard for the principles spelled out in the UN and the OAU Charters, and the principles of the policy of nonalinement. In keeping with this conviction, Yugoslavia has acted in accordance with and given full support to all the OAU initiatives which are aimed at bringing about negotiations between the sides directly concerned.

The problem of southern Africa continues to hold the attention of the international community. As in the past, Yugoslavia will continue to extend comprehensive aid and support to the Zimbabwean and Namibian liberation movements and to the frontline countries in their just struggle against colonialism, racism, apartheid and racial discrimination and for national liberation and majority rule. We are resolutely opposed to all attempts to prevent, by means of so-called interna- settlement, the participation of the Patriotic Front as the real and legal representative of the peoples of Zimbabwe. We are extending full support and aid to the South-West African People's Organization[SWAPO] in its struggle against the South African racist enslaver and for Namibia's freedom and full independence.

We still hope that the OAU will carry out its obligations in connection with the problem of the Western Sahara, which would "also overcome the disputes between the Maghreb countries."

Speaking about the Middle East crisis, Minic said: "The situation in the Middle East has not improved but rather has deteriorated. Despite all attempts to start the peace process, we are today no closer to peace because of the aggressive behavior of Israel, which is violating and disregarding the Security Council and the UN General Assembly decisions concerning the crisis in the Middle East.

"Israel's latest aggression in southern Lebanon has further exacerbated and deepened the crisis in the Middle East and further afield. We consider that the international community should exert fresh and urgent efforts to attain a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis in keeping with UN decisions."

Milos Minic said that since the creation of the nonalined movement Yugoslavia and Ghana had always cooperated most closely and contributed to the strengthening of the movement and the spreading and consolidation of the unity of nonalined countries. "We have agreed that today it is essential for nonalined countries to involve themselves most directly in the settling of key international problems, to develop the fullest mutual cooperation and to strengthen their unity and solidarity and thus continue to influence more and more resolutely the nature of development of international realtions. In doing so, nonalined countries should not allow anyone to divide them on any basis or deflect them from the course of growing affirmation of the policy of nonalinement as a worldwide, independent, nonbloc factor involved in the progressive changing of international political and economic relations.

We have had a very exhaustive discussion on the exceptional contribution to be made by the forthcoming important meetings of ministers of foreign affairs in Kabul and Belgrade. It is now up to us, together with other nonalined countries, to insure, by making the appropriate preparations, that these meetings yield successful results and lead primarily to the consolidation of the nonalined countries' solidarity and the strengthening of their action capability, because this is in the interest of them all, of the entire movement and of the broader international community.

We have likewise reiterated our readiness to cooperate closely, together with other nonalined countries, in the settling of all the unsolved international problems. We have paid particular attention to the preparations for the UN General Assembly's special sessions on Namibia and disarmament. Also, we are taking an active part in the efforts made to solve the acute international problems and to build the new international economic order.

Calling attention to the good bilateral relations between the two countries, Minic said: "Bilateral cooperation is successfully developing in all fields on the basis of the traditional friendship between our two countries and their adherence to the policy of nonalinement. Your visit will undoubtedly give a fresh impetus to the even fuller development of all the forms of cooperation in both the bilateral and the international field.

"The results which we have achieved so far make it possible to develop economic cooperation on an even more comprehensive basis, especially in the fields of industry, agriculture, forestry and construction. I am also convinced that this visit and our talks will, with the support of the governments of our countries and especially through the work of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, contribute to the even more dynamic development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

"I raise this glass to the health of General Acheampong, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Ghana; to your health, Mr Minister; to the health of your associates, to the happiness and prosperity of the people of Ghana, to the further development of friendship and cooperation between our two nonalined countries."

Felli Meets With Birovljev

LD072042Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 7 (TANJUG)--Ghanaian Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Col. Roger Felli, now on an official visit to Yugoslavia, and member of the Federal Executive Council, chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed Yugoslav-Ghana committee for economic cooperation Milorad Birovljev today discussed economic relations between the two countries.

They noted the successful development of Yugoslav-Ghanaian economic cooperation and the existence of possibilities for further promotion of cooperation in this field. They decided that these possibilities be specified at a mixed committee session expected to be held in Belgrade shortly.

Felli Meets With Ckrebic

LD072042Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 7 (TANJUG)--Republican Premier of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia Dusan Ckrebic today received Ghanaian Foreign Minister Roger Felli.

During the ensuing talk, special attention was given to Yugoslav-Ghanaian economic relations and Yugoslavia's participation in them. The readiness was expressed for expanding cooperation in a number of economic sectors. The forthcoming visit of a Serbian Republic delegation to Ghana will contribute to this, it was set out.

SWAPO PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD081756Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--A delegation of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], led by its president, Sam Nujoma, arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

In talks held at the SAWPY Federal Conference headquarters, Nujoma stressed particularly the significance of the support President Tito is extending to the struggle of the people of Namibia for their national and social liberation. Nujoma expressed SWAPO's gratitude to the Socialist Alliance and the SFRY for their consistent political and diplomatic support and continuous material assistance to the struggle the people of Namibia are waging, under SWAPO's leadership, against Namibia's illegal occupation by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

Sam Nujoma detailed the current situation in Namibia, where SWAPO and all the people of Namibia are intensifying their struggle. As a result of this struggle, popular support for SWAPO is growing and SWAPO already controls significant parts of Namibia's territory.

Meets With Minic

LD082224Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2115 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Milos Minic, vice persident of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], and had a lengthy and friendly talk with him.

In an open and exhaustive exchange of views, the most attention was devoted to the problems involving Namibia's attainment of independence and its liberation from the racist regime of the South African Republic.

Sam Nujoma spoke in detail about the results so far attained in the struggle of the people of Namibia under SWAPO's leadership as well as about the activities of this organization at the internal and international level. Particular attention in the talks was paid to the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia. The session was assessed as a most significant event which, in the sphere of international activity, should mobilize the United Nations in extending decisive aid and support to SWAPO and the people of Namibia in their struggle for liberation.

Both sides consider as very important the support for the declaration of the UN Security Council for Namibia which was adopted in Lusaka recently. Milos Minic and Sam Nujoma also talked about the activities of the nonaiined countries and about the support which these countries could extend at this point in time to the just struggle of Namibia. In this context the possibilities and forms of further Yugoslav support for this struggle as well as mutual cooperation in this sphere were also discussed.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MET BY MINIC

LD092047Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2020 GMT 9 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Paavo Vayrynen, Finnish minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Yugoslavia this evening at the invitation of Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs. At Surcin airport the distinguished guest was welcomed and greeted by Milos Minic and officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

POPOVIC RETURNS FROM VISITS TO SRI LANKA, INDIA

LD082234Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Mirko Popovic, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, returned to Belgrade today from his trip to India and Sri Lanka where he attended the congress of communist parties of those countries.

During his stay in India and Sri Lanka, Mirko Popovic also had talks with representatives of other progressive political parties and movements.

At Surcin Airport, Mirko Popovic was welcomed by Vladislav Obradovic, head of the Department for International Cooperation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

TITO ADDRESSES SFRY PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD071450Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Karajorjevo--The SFRY Presidency held a session in Karajorjevo today under the chairmanship of the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito. The highest-ranking federal officials also took part in the work of the session.

President Tito reported to the presidency on his official, friendly visits to the United States and Britain. The Presidency upheld the assessments by the president of the republic at the end of these visits.

The Presidency expressed its satisfaction with the successful results of these visits, which were inspired by the well-known efforts of Yugoslavia and of President of the Republic Tito personally to establish better understanding in the world and to promote our relations with these countries on the basis of equality, independence, noninterference in internal affairs and strengthening mutual friendship.

The Presidency gave particular consideration to the possibilities for an even more active contribution by Yugoslavia to overcoming the existing difficulties in the present world situation, which is characterized by a halt in the relaxation of international tension, exacerbation of the crisis in the Middle East, the complexity of the alarming situation in the Horn of Africa and southern Africa, the continuation of the arms race, the growing gap between the developed and developing countries and the failure to solve other major issues of importance for the international community.

At the session it was noted that President Tito's personal messages to the heads of friendly states represented an integral part of the continuing efforts and activities of President Tito and Yugoslavia aimed at finding solutions to key international issues and the most acute problems of the world.

Part of these efforts were the messages from the president of the republic and the talks which Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, recently held in the capacity of special envoy of the president of the republic in socialist Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

It was stressed that the message from the president of the republic and the talks which Milos Minic held in Moscow confirmed that the relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union were developing very successfully and that favorable possibilities existed for the friendly and mutually beneficial cooperation to continue to develop in every way on the basis of jointly accepted principles.

The Presidency noted that President Tito's visit to the countries mentioned above and the numerous personal messages to the heads of friendly states had met with the broadest international recognition and contributed to strengthening the prestige of socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia and the further affirmation of the principles of active peaceful coexistence, the struggle for peace and the democratization of international relations and general progress in the world.

The Presidency was also acquainted with a report on the visit to Yugoslavia by the president of the Republic of Afghanistan, Mohammad Daud, and expressed its satisfaction with the identity or the similarity of the views held by Yugoslavia and Afghanistan on the most important international problems, especially the place and role of nonalined countries and the tasks of the forthcoming meeting of the coordinating bureau of non-alined countries in Kabul and the nonalined countries' ministerial conference in Belgrade.

In the Presidency's assessment, President Daud's visit will also have a positive effect on the development of bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic field.

In keeping with the SFRY constitution, at the proposal of the president of the republic and after consultations with the sociopolitical organizations, the republics and the provinces, the Presidency put forward the proposal for the nomination of Veselin Djuranovic, the current president of the Federal Executive Council, as candidate for the office of president of the Federal Executive Council during the council's next period of office.

The session also discussed other issues within the competence of the SFRY Presidency.

TITO RECEIVES TRADE UNION PRESIDENT SPILJAK

LD081422Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Karajorjevo--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito this morning received in Karjorjevo Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, who briefed him on current issues concerning the work and international activities of the trade union federation.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLAND--Belgrade--The LCY study delegation which, at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, had visited the People's Republic of Poland and studied the activity and the stands of the PZPR in the development of the sociopolitical system returned to Belgrade today. The delegation was led by Drasko Popovic, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina. It comprised Matija Novosel, member of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro, and Jaksa Sanjevic, independent adviser in the Department for Political-Propaganda Activity and Information of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD]

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